

New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2018-2019

HIV in S.C. For the two-year period 2018-2019, 1,556 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in S.C. which is slightly lower than the 1,562 diagnosed in 2016-2017.

By gender, 80 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 20 percent were among women.

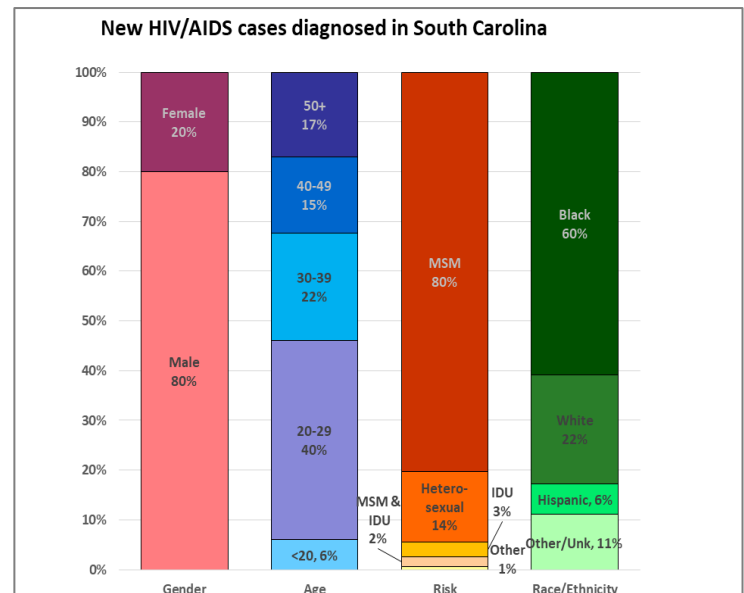
By age, the majority (40 percent) of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29, 22 percent were among people age 30-39, 15 percent were among people age 40-49, and 17 percent were age 50 and up. Six percent of new cases were under the age of 20.

By risk, among the 883 people with a reported risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion (80 percent) of newly diagnosed; followed by 14 percent indicating heterosexual sex (men who have sex with women / women who have sex with men) as their exposure to HIV. Twenty-seven people (three percent of total with reported risk) were infected through injecting drug use (IDU). Of the people who reported a risk, two percent indicated the combined risks of MSM and IDU.

By race/ethnicity, among people newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., 60 percent were African American; 22 percent were white; six percent were Hispanic. In 2018-2019, African Americans had a case rate 6.5 times greater than whites in S.C.

Among women recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., most were African American (64 percent); 21 percent were white; three percent were Hispanic. Of the 99 women reporting risk, 91 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV and seven percent reported injecting drug use.

Among men recently diagnosed in S.C., 59 percent were African American; 23 percent were white; and seven percent were Hispanic. Of the 784 men reporting risk, 90 percent were men who have sex with men, four percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; three percent reported injecting drug use; and three percent were both men who have sex with men and injecting drug users.



Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2019

As of December 2019, there were 20,334 residents of South Carolina living with a diagnosis of HIV (including AIDS). Of these, 14,599 were men and 5,735 were women. Most people (10,248) were ages 50 and over; 4,116 were ages 40-49; 3,646 were ages 30-39; 2,141 were ages 20-29; and 183 were children and teens under 20 years of age.

Similar to new infections, African Americans are disproportionately impacted. Most of the people living with HIV in S.C. were African American men (47 percent), 22 percent were African American women, 21 percent were white men and five percent were white women. Five percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of the 15,844 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 56 percent reported a risk of men who have sex with men; followed by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (30 percent); injecting drug use (nine percent); and four percent the combined risk of men who have sex with men and injecting drug use.

S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations

Care, treatment and prevention services for persons living with HIV/AIDS are a top priority for the State of South Carolina's HIV Program.

Among remaining priority populations for HIV prevention services:		
S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations ^(1,2)	2018/2019 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (911 Total) *	People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2019 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (16,126 Total)
2. African American MSM	47%	32%
3. African American WSM	7%	16%
4. African American MSW	2%	8%
5. White MSM	20%	18%
6. IDU	3%	8%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino ³	11%	6%

***Caution: Due to small numbers, must interpret recent case proportions with caution.**

NOTES:

1. Populations: MSM = Men who have Sex with Men; IDU = Injecting Drug User; WSM = Women who have Sex with Men; MSW = Men who have Sex with Women.
2. Priority Populations are a subset of the Epi Profile data and are not directly comparable to incidence and prevalence counts/percentages.
3. Ethnicity, in and of itself, is not a risk factor for HIV; however, in the context of Priority Populations, Hispanic/Latino is included as a 'Risk' for reporting purposes.

Source: SCDHEC, STD/HIV Division 10/2020